

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

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CLUB DRUGS — The Invasion Has Begun

While methamphetamine continues to plague Utah with illegal labs, abuse, and staggering treatment needs, Utahns recently became aware of “club drugs” or “designer drugs” and their associated “rave” parties.

Originally seen in the dance clubs of major U.S. cities, it seemed Utah might be exempt from these powerful drugs and their ugly consequences. However, club drugs have arrived and their popularity and use among juveniles and adults along the Wasatch Front has grown at an alarming rate.

Concerned with this growing trend, USAAV created an ad hoc committee to examine club drugs in Utah and make policy recommendations to deter their use. The “Club Drug Workgroup” (workgroup) was established with members of USAAV’s standing committees and other professionals concerned with the club drug scene.

Utah’s first Club Drug Summit was hosted by USAAV on August 10, 2001 at the E-Center in West Valley City. More than 150 leaders and policymakers gathered to learn more about these drugs and drafted numerous policy recommendations in breakout sessions focusing in four primary areas:

- a) Education and Community Awareness
- b) Law Enforcement and Prosecution
- c) Sexual Assault
- d) Treatment

Recommendations include creating a speaker’s bureau to make presentations to

schools, religious groups, community groups, and parents. This bureau will be aided by a reality-based media campaign to include videos, print, and television ads. Model laws and ordinances for local governments will be developed which establish building safety, security, and medical staff standards for raves.

Drug-facilitated rape protocols will be created to include collecting a urine sample from victims which can be tested for club drugs and training for medical professionals about the signs, effects, and treatment for club drugs.

It is clear this drug problem will require the entire community to resolve — not just law enforcement.

A complete listing of summit recommenda-

tions and more information about club drugs in Utah are available in a separate USAAV report. Recommendations from the summit have been assigned to standing committees for further action and implementation.

DRUG COURTS – Worth the Money?

During the 2001 Utah Legislative Session, intent language was passed in H.B. 1 directing USAAV, through its Treatment Committee, to initiate a statewide review and evaluation of Utah’s substance abuse treatment programs for criminal justice referrals. The committee’s initial focus was to evaluate the effectiveness of drug courts.

The goal of this evaluation was to draw a comparison between Drug Court participants, a control group, and a group of individuals unsuccessful in completing the program.

The study included 143 individuals that graduated from the Salt Lake County Drug Court and had 18 months post-release for follow-up. The control group included 150 individuals, who were similar in terms of age, sex, race, and arrest history. The study also included 56 individuals who were involved in Drug Court, but did not successfully complete the program.

The following study results were documented.

- Within 18 months of graduation, 39.2% of Drug Court participants had a new arrest for any type of offense, while 78.0% of the control group and 55.4% of the non-successful participants had a new arrest event.
- Within 18 months of graduation, only 15.4% of Drug Court graduates had a new arrest for a drug related offense, while 64.0% of the control group and 39.3% of non-successful participants had a new drug related arrest.
- Drug Court participants had an average of 0.8 new arrests, the control group had an average of 3.1 new arrests and non-successful participants had an average 1.7 new arrests within an 18 month period.
- The control group was re-arrested soon after their initial arrest. Within 6 months of their initial arrest, 34.7% of the control group and 25.0% of the non-successful group had a new arrest, while only 9.1% of Drug Court graduates had a new arrest.

In conjunction with the Division of Substance Abuse, a catalog of all Utah Drug Courts was compiled which identifies target population, eligibility criteria and programming. All Drug Courts receiving state funding must adopt standard reporting and outcome measures to aid in future research efforts. In addition, through CCJJ’s research consortium, a cost/benefit model is being developed by the University of Utah Economics Department to evaluate criminal justice programs.

Amendments to USAAV Statute

At the recommendation of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, USAAV and its committees reviewed and discussed several proposed changes to its statute, endorsing the following amendments:

- Allow designees to attend and vote for statutorily designated council members. This change should ensure a quorum in attendance at meetings so official business may be conducted.
- Remove statutory language designating sub-committees and their membership. This change will empower the Council to create committees and designate their membership without waiting for the approval of the legislature during its annual session.

Both of these changes should increase the responsiveness of USAAV in addressing problems and issues as they emerge.

Legislative Priorities for 2002 Session

- H.B. 4 Motorboat Driver Licensing and Boating Under the Influence Provisions
- H.B. 16 Blood and Breath Alcohol Testing
- H.B. 17 Multiple Driving Under the Influence Offenses
- H.B. 18 Court Records of Driving Under the Influence Cases
- H.B. 41 USAAV Statute Amendments
- H.B. 48 Local Substance Abuse Authority Amendments
- H.B. 72 Penalty for Misuse of Lawful Substances (Nitrous Oxide)
- S.B. 9 Amendments to Driving Under the Influence
- S.B. 13 Alcohol Beverage Service - Warning Required
- S.B. 30 Funding Formula for Alcohol Related Activities of Local Governments
- S.B. 101 Criminal Background Checks for Licensed Providers of Human Services.
- Illegal Drug Lab Decontamination legislation
- Tobacco legislation
- Support to maintain state drug court funding at 2001 levels
- Division of Substance Abuse Building Block for female meth treatment

Illegal Drug Lab Decontamination Legislation

During the 1990's, methamphetamine became Utah's largest drug problem. The number of meth labs annually discovered and dismantled within the state rose rapidly from just ten in 1994 to a high of 272 in 1999. Meth treatment has likewise dramatically increased from just 63 admissions in 1992 to over 2,800 in 1999 - representing 17.3% of all treatment admissions in Utah.

This legislation protects innocent owners and renters from moving into a residence not appropriately decontaminated. Provisions of this bill create uniform

cleanliness standards for local health departments, rules regarding the disposal of waste, certification of clean-up contractors, and public nuisance action preventing abandoned property from becoming a public health risk.

While unsuccessful passing this legislation in 2000 and 2001, the new version of this bill includes a funding mechanism. A 1/2 cent surcharge will be assessed to each dosage unit of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine sold in Utah. Estimates indicate this would generate approximately \$800,000 annually which would be used to pay the costs associated with the implementation of this act.

Governor's Council on Driving Under the Influence

On September 20, 1999, Governor Leavitt created the Governor's Council on Driving Under the Influence. During the 2001 session, the Council, co-chaired by Lt. Governor Olene Walker and Rep. Nora B. Stephens was renewed for one additional year to address unresolved issues. Throughout 2001 the council and sub-committees have met and formulated the following additional pieces of legislation:

- Increase compensatory service from 24 to 48 hours on a first DUI offense, and require supervised probation for a third DUI conviction (if prison sentence is suspended).
- Court records shall reflect ten additional data elements to allow sentencing and enhancement decisions in DUI offenses.
- Removal of the two-hour limitation on blood and breath alcohol tests taken in cases of driving, flying or boating under the influence.
- Amend the definition of prior conviction to include driving under the influence of drugs or a combination of alcohol and other drugs.
- Enhance beer tax revenue provided to local cities and counties by increasing accountability through the distribution and reporting process.
- Modify the wording required on warnings posted in businesses that sell alcoholic beverages to address the problems of DUI.
- Establish driver licensing requirements for operating a motorboat and create boating under the influence penalties.
- Expand the duties of local substance abuse authorities to include providing services for those convicted of DUI.

New USAAV Chairman

Leon F. PoVey was elected chairman of the USAAV Council March 2001 after Dr. James O. Mason accepted a church assignment leaving him little time for other civic responsibilities. Mr. PoVey brings with him a lifetime of substance abuse knowledge and expertise. As former director of the Utah Division of Substance Abuse, and former Vice-Chair of USAAV, Mr. PoVey's influence and guidance will continue to lead USAAV in a positive direction.

USAAV Council Members

Leon PoVey, <i>Chair</i>	Mary Phillips
Diane Stewart, <i>Vice-Chair</i>	Louis Callister
William Afeaki	Scott W. Reed
Bob Flowers	Camille Cain
Camille Anthony	Mayor JoAnn Seghini
Dr. Steven O. Laing	Col. Merrill Carter
Randall Bachman	Mark Shurleff
Verne C. Larsen	Mike Chabries
Daniel J. Becker	Kirk Torgensen
Rep. Ty McCartney	Blake Chard
Rod L. Betit	Karen & Sherm Watkins
Harold L. Morrill	Patrick J. Fleming
Sen. Chris Butters	Christine Watters



Utah Commission
on Criminal and
Juvenile Justice

UTAH SUBSTANCE ABUSE & ANTI-VIOLENCE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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